

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

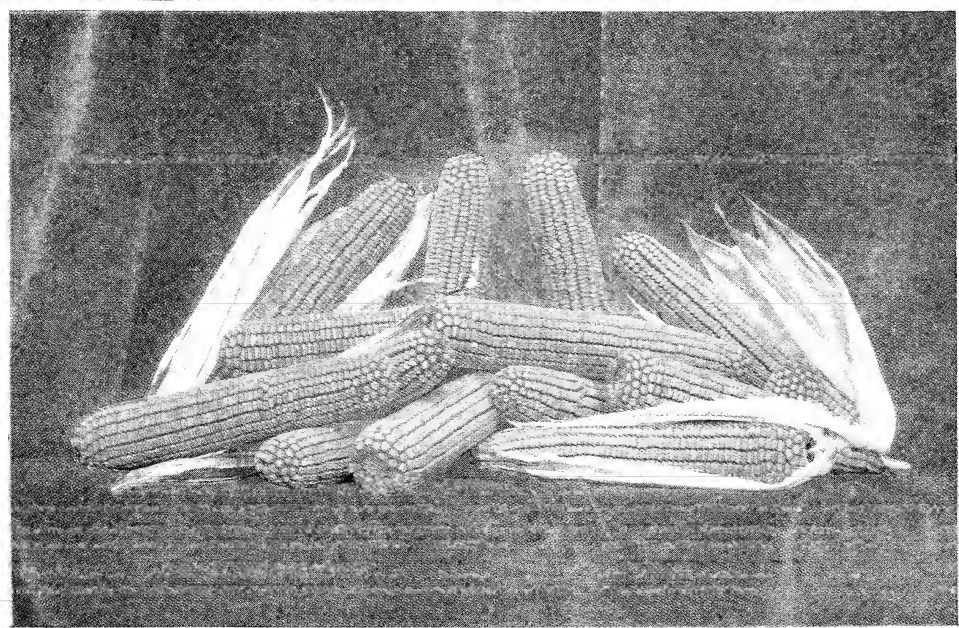
THE G.D. SUTTON COMPANY

1925

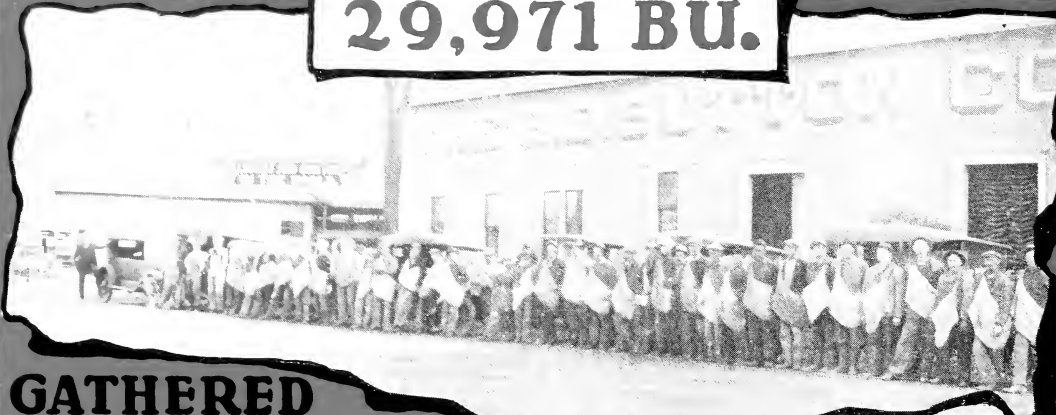
MASON CITY
ILLINOIS
U.S.A.



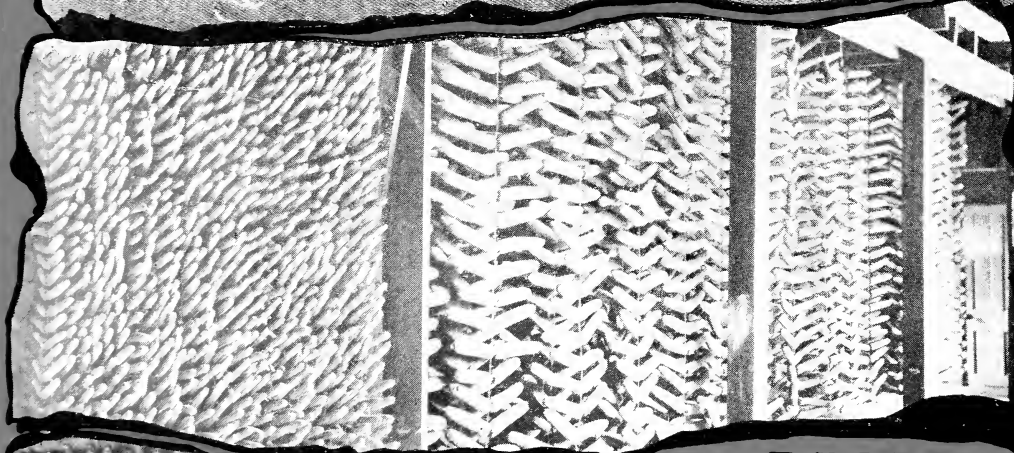
MAR 9 1927



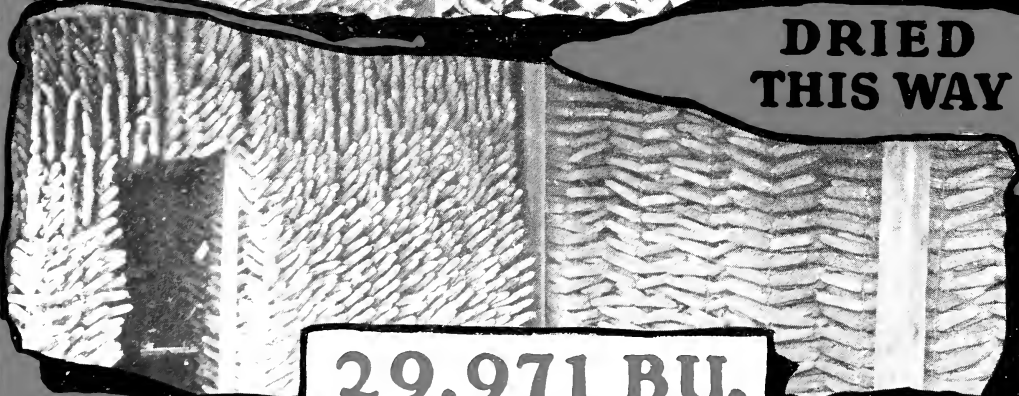
29,971 BU.



**GATHERED
THIS WAY-**



**DRIED
THIS WAY**



29,971 BU.

Sutton's Corn Grows



*29,971 Bu. Sack Picked;
36,844 Bu. Regular Stock*

WE BEGAN gathering this mammoth stock, totaling 66,815 bushels of seed corn, on September 29th. Only matured ears were selected, and the army of workmen which we had employed gathered the finest stock of seed corn and the largest stock of seed corn which we have ever put up. We make the claim, and believe it to be the absolute truth, that this is the largest and finest stock of seed corn which was ever gathered by any firm, any where, any time.

We are writing this on December 1st and moisture tests taken last week showed an average of 14% on the corn in our seed houses at this writing.

We have gathered and dried this corn believing that our customers want seed which not only will grow but which will show strong vigor and will withstand unfavorable weather conditions in the spring. Our aim for the last twenty-six years has been *to serve*, giving quality at a moderate price, sparing no effort or money that our customers may have the very highest quality seed corn obtainable any where at any price. We have this kind of seed this year.

Your patronage in the past has been very much appreciated. We are planning and working that we may merit your continued patronage in the future.

Very truly yours,

THE G. D. SUTTON COMPANY.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Growing Corn

THE prime essential in the gathering of good seed corn is the character of the parent stock which was used for seed the spring before. We furnished the sixty-seven farmers, who live right around Mason



City and who grew our seed for us this year under contract, with 600 bushels of disease

free seed last spring. All of this seed was tested in our own laboratory for germination, vigor and freedom from disease.

In spite of the unfavorable weather during the month of May last spring this corn stood the test; not a field of it was replanted, but on the contrary it came up with a good stand and grew evenly with strong, vigorous stalks. Our various varieties were isolated to prevent mixture, and where necessary we gave away a good many bushels of seed corn to plant surrounding fields so there would be no mixing. A much larger acreage was planted than would be required to fill our houses and we were very fortunate in doing this because fields ripened unevenly this fall and we were enabled to gather seed corn from only the ripest fields. It is our contention that corn does not make good seed until it is well matured.

You know how we get out seed corn—what we put into it—how we grow it from disease-free stock—gather it early—dry it carefully—test it and work out only the choicest seed ears—tip and butt them by hand—grade it to give an even drop with an edge drop planter.

If you *know*—positively *know*—that you have that kind of seed don't send us an order; *but* if you don't know, the wise thing to do is to get your order in with us at once. Because that is the kind we will send you and we'll ship it on approval.

PRINCETON, IOWA, Oct. 13, 1924.

The stand which I got from the seed you sent me was excellent in all three varieties and grew very well in spite of our backward season. As to yield and maturity will say the Western Plowman corn has done the best. However, it was planted on fall plowing of sod which no doubt had something to do with it. It was planted last two and three in a hill, matured the best of any, has large ears and estimate its yield at about 60 or 65 bushels per acre. Reid's Yellow Dent grew nicely but was planted first and some has matured fairly well while the rest is still in the milk and dough. It will yield about 60 bushels. The Improved Leaming variety never will make good corn but the ground may be responsible for that as it did not make corn last year. It was planted fairly early, May 15th, did not do very well after it was eight or ten inches high became lousy and is maturing very slowly, in fact, do not figure on any of it for dry crib corn. Comparing it with neighbors' corn, will say it was better than some and about the same as others.

CHARLES S. ROLL.

BINGHAM, ILL., Oct. 10, 1924.

The seed which I got from you were all one could expect. I got the finest stand of corn I ever saw, and have the finest corn I've ever had. My neighbors have spoken to me for seed corn. Your seeds are certainly all you claim for them.

ALLEN HARRIS.

IRONTON, OHIO, Oct. 13, 1924.

Our corn is all right. We got ours in early so as to give nature its opportunity, and have no complaint whatsoever, as to the kind or quality of the corn planted, nor the results thereof; we never had better corn.

A. R. JOHNSON.

BLUE MOUND, ILL., Oct. 12, 1924.

The seed corn that I received from you this spring was fine and I think about every grain came up. I have a better stand this year than I had last year and if the weather stays right for it to mature I think my corn will average better than 50 bushels per acre. I have picked some out of the field for seed and it is fine seed.

H. C. BEAN.

CHENEYVILLE, ILL., Oct. 20, 1924.

My seed last spring was O. K. I have a perfect stand.

GEO. E. STORMER.

FOWLER, ILL., Oct. 13, 1924.

In regard to that seed corn you sent me, I will say that it was real good corn for it all grew and made a good stand. I planted it on sod ground the 19th day of May. It's all matured and is out of the way of frost. I think my corn will make about 70 bushels to the acre. There is no better corn in this neighborhood, most of it not nearly as good. I sure picked a lot of fine corn for seed. I am sure pleased with that corn and I want to thank you for handling my order the way you did.

CHAS. REICHERT.

PONTIAC, ILL., Oct. 14, 1924.

In reply to your inquiry in regard to the corn, will say that we got a very good stand, it is as far matured as any corn in the neighborhood and much farther than some as we did not have to replant any, and some had to replant as many as two and three times. Good judges that have been through our fields say it will make 70 or 75 bushels per acre. We were very well pleased with the seed and as we have 150 acres in corn are expecting a very good crop.

EWING BROS.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Gathering and Storing

ON September 29th we started our first crew in the field sack picking and during the month of October we had as high as 77 men doing this kind of work. All of this corn was grown within hauling distance of Mason City. We took only the mature ears but even then some of it showed a moisture content of 30 to 35%. This involved a large expense not only in labor but in loss through shrink. It was necessary, however, to get the corn in before the freezes came that we might have only the highest class product for our customers. Our biggest day's run was 113 loads of seed corn delivered to our houses, totaling 5,700 bushels.

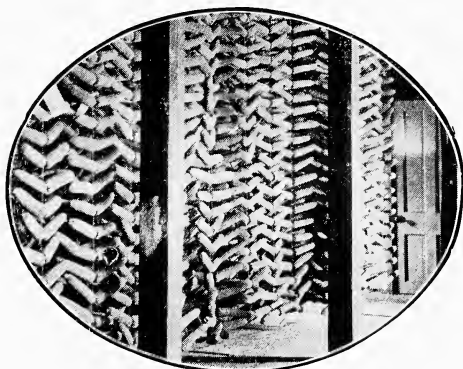
We left the office in automobiles at six o'clock every morning. Each man had his sack with a pad fast to it which went over the shoulder. Down rows were made through the fields about forty rows apart and the men picked back and forth between the down rows and dumped their sacks into crates which were scattered along the down rows. The crates were then gathered up and hauled into

the house on hay racks. Only the mature ears from good, vigorous, healthy stalks were selected.

It was a wonderful sight to see the many elegant loads of corn which were coming into our houses during the month of October, big beautiful ears, and practically all of it was brought in the same day it was picked. The expense was enormous but the quality of the stock we have in our houses simply cannot be beat.

Please don't forget that we guarantee to please you or to return your money cheerfully.

You are the judge. We send seed corn out this way because we feel sure it will please



you. It is quality seed. Remember *Sutton's Corn Grows*.

Right now, TODAY, is the time to order.

PALOMA, ILL., Oct. 10, 1924.

In regard to the corn I got from you last spring. The stand was excellent. The Western Plowman has matured and will make about 40 bushels per acre. The Leaming corn is not fully matured and the ears have lots of moisture. It will make 50 bushels.

RAY E. THOMPSON.

ELKHART, ILL., Oct. 19, 1924.

In regard to the seed corn I got from you, will have to say I got a No. 1 stand and it is maturing fine. Have gathered twenty bushels for next year's seed. Will gather more for sale as it will be a good seller. One of the neighbors said it was better corn than he saw at the State Fair. As to yield will say 55 bushels. Neighbors say as high as 70.

LEN LAWRENCE.

FAIRVIEW, ILL., Oct. 16, 1924.

I will say the seed corn I bought of you last spring was all right. It was as near 100 per cent as I ever planted.

J. H. ABBADUSKY.

PRAIRIE CITY, ILL., Oct. 20, 1924.

In regard to seed corn, will say I got a No. 1 stand and looks as if I was going to get a good yield, and I never saw corn of better quality. There was a lot of re-planting done in this locality this year but "Sutton's Corn Grows."

NEAL GORDON.

DE LAND, ILL., Oct. 10 1924.

The seed received from you last spring proved very satisfactory and is as far along as weather conditions permit. We used your seed corn exclusively on two hundred acres of corn.

CLAUDE JONES.

ELLISVILLE, ILL., Oct. 28, 1924.

I think the seed that I received from you this spring did very well. It was 98 per cent of a stand. It matured good. One of my neighbors said that the field of corn would make better than 70 bushels to the acre.

F. G. SHECKLER.

MATTOON, ILL., Oct. 10, 1924.

I will answer your letter and will say I was well pleased with the seed corn bought of you. We had a very cold wet spring in corn planting time. Our corn came up when it looked like it was too cold for anything to grow. We had a fine stand except where the water stood too long, but where it had a chance it grew right off. We did not have any little sickly stalks through it like other fields that was planted from home grown seed. We had a much better stand than those who planted out of their own corn. Of course there were some fields around us that had a good stand of their own corn but the most of the farmers had a bad stand where they used bad seed. Our corn that we got of you has fully matured and a freeze won't hurt it. I had a university man look at it and he said it was a very fine quality for this year.

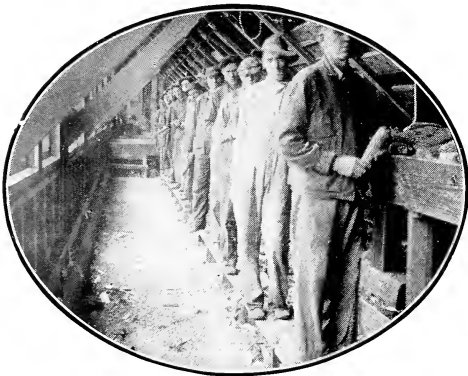
J. F. TRACY.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Working for You

AS THE seed was brought in from the fields it was immediately placed where it would receive a blast of dry air. Because of the large amount of moisture which the corn carried last fall it was necessary for



us to take extreme precautions so the corn would dry naturally and dry rapidly. We had several miles of electric welded fence cut up into corn hangers as pictured in the catalog, but in addition to this we made lath racks, using 40,000 lath to help handle the seed corn. We also used 10,000 patent corn hangers. Practically all of the corn was stored over slated floors. Many of our hangers and racks were used two or three times.

The corn was placed on them when it first came from the field and by means of blasts of dry air it was dried. Then it was taken down and put in wire drying vaults and the racks and hangers were filled again with fresh corn from the fields.

All our buildings are constructed with many windows and sliding doors on the sides and ends and with galvanized iron ventilators in the roofs. This allows the wind to blow through and dry the moisture out of the corn. But in addition to these we used seven blowers. Five of which were connected to hot air furnaces. These blowers were run at high speed and threw a large volume of air. This air wasn't hot but it was warm and dry and the moisture content of the corn was reduced materially every twenty-four hours.

We installed three new furnaces last fall and feel that we now have the very best drying system obtainable. We are able to dry the corn naturally and we do not feel that nature can be improved upon when it comes to drying corn. If we had cared to kiln dry the corn we could reduce 30% moisture corn to 12 or 14% in two or three days but we think that is too fast and feel that the germination and vigor of the corn is injured in using too much heat to dry it. We prefer to dry it slower and more naturally and to take more time to bring the moisture content down to a point where the seed will not be injured regardless of how low the temperature will go.

Every indication points to a tremendous seed corn demand this spring. Farmers will do well to test the corn which they have and be sure they are going to have strong seed. They not only should test it for germination, but should test it for vigor and freedom from disease. If you do not have a big supply or if your corn shows much disease in it we strongly advise placing your order with us early that we may be able to supply you.

WINDSOR, ILL., Oct. 24, 1924.

I am well pleased with the seed corn I purchased from you last spring. I got almost a perfect stand even on the early planting. It is maturing fine and believe will yield 60 bushels to the acre. If I need any seed corn next spring I will send to you for it and I will also recommend your firm to my neighbors, as I think you have good seed.

RALPH ROBY.

LA BELLE, Mo., Oct. 22, 1924.

The seed corn that I bought of you last spring did good. I got a good stand and think I will get a good yield. I have been buying corn from you people for ten years and have never yet failed in a stand of corn.

E. W. THROCKMORTON.

BERTRAND, Mo., Oct. 10 1924.

Seed bought of you last spring got excellent stand and making extra good corn. The seed was fine.

H. D. GREER.

CARLISLE, IND.

I believe we have some corn as good as you can find any place. All the corn on the good ground is about out of the way of frost. We had no complaint on the seed we got of you last spring. Everyone that used it got a good stand. I have noticed when they buy good seed that they will have good corn. I sold one man here his seed corn last spring a year ago and bought his corn this summer, and it really was the only No. 2 corn that I bought this summer and I have bought a great deal of corn.

HARRY D. WHITE.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Testing and Grading

AFTER our corn is thoroughly dried we begin sorting it for seed. Every workman has a table and window for his own use. He works by himself with plenty of light. Every ear is carefully examined and tipped and butted by hand. Years ago we put in some machinery for tipping and butting corn but found that it wasn't satisfactory. A workman will not give the close attention to each individual ear when he can jab it into a machine and take the ends off of it as he will when he is doing it in the old fashioned way by hand.

We spare no expense to have this corn sorted carefully and it takes time. We insist that our workmen shall take time with each ear to see that it is nothing but quality corn. If it is not tip top seed we do not want it to go in the sack or in the crate and we will permit workmen to put in only the choicest corn.

The men we use on this work are experienced. Many of them have been with us fifteen years or longer. They know what good seed corn is and they know how to sort it. They are willing and they are conscientious workmen. They work for us in the winter time when other jobs are not very plentiful and we are able to secure the very highest class of men for this work. Their experience with us for so many years has taught them that we want a quality product and they do their best to turn out that class of seed corn. They know our

motto that "Sutton's Corn Grows" and they work toward that end.

Remember all our shelled corn is tipped and butted by hand. Kernels are examined from every ear. There is no guesswork about it.

After the corn has been sorted we take a sample of it and put in a germinator and make a composite germination test. This test is placed on the tags at the time of shipment. The seed we will send you has not only been sorted and tested by hand but it has been tested in a germinator and you can feel assured when planting Sutton's corn that you are going to get a perfect stand.



Specialists Very few farmers are equipped to handle their seed corn in a satisfactory manner. It has been our life work. As practical farmers, breeders, and seedsmen, we have put our thought and energy into this enterprise. It is a profession, and requires years of training to become a specialist. The testing of corn for disease is scientific in every detail; and requires laboratory methods to do it with accuracy.

But It Pays It means better stands, better yields, better quality, and more money in the bank at the end of the year. Thousands of our customers realize this.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

I never have had a better stand. When cold weather and much rain made conditions unfavorable in this locality and neighbors all around me were planting over the second, and some the third time, I had a good stand in all fields also a good crop of corn notwithstanding the cool summer and too much rain at times. I assure you the seed corn was of the very best quality to germinate under the circumstances which existed through the planting season.

T. C. TRAVIS.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Oct. 18, 1924.

In regard to the seed corn I purchased from you last spring, will say that I obtained a good stand, although the weather was unfavorable the corn seemed to come good and do well until the finish. I sold the entire field to ——— Seed Co., and will start picking next week. I believe the field will average 65 bushels of good sound corn. Most of my neighbors had to replant their corn on account of poor seed. I will be glad to recommend your seed.

W. D. BRICKEY.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Germination Not Enough

WE READ with a great deal of interest the article by Frank I. Mann in the November 8th issue of *The Prairie Farmer*. He says: "Three questions should be asked of seed corn. 1. Will it grow? 2. Will it endure adverse conditions after being planted? 3. Will it grow with sufficient vigor to produce a good yield?" These are the same questions which we ask of the seed corn that we sell. It must grow or we will not put it in the sack. It must have been gathered early, dried carefully and protected from unfavorable weather so that it will stand the adverse conditions after it is planted.

Furthermore, it must have come from disease free parentage so that when it starts off growing in the field it will come up with a strong sprout and have a healthy, vigorous root



Ready To Start To the Fields

system which will insure it with sufficient vigor to go ahead to maturity and produce a big yield. As Mr. Mann says it takes well matured corn to produce this kind of seed. Corn gathered in the milk in the roasting ear stage does not make good seed corn.

We want our corn to mature on the stalk and when we start gathering seed we select only the most mature fields and take only the ripest ears. We know what kind of parents these ears have and we know what kind of seed they are going to make. Furthermore, we know what kind of a crop they are going to produce when they are planted. They will produce strong, vigorous, healthy stalks of corn which will give big yields and mature early.

We have a large stock of this kind of seed—the biggest stock which we ever had in the history of our business—but because of the unusual demand this year this supply is not going to last us out the season and we strongly urge that you place your order now.

VALMEYER, ILL., Oct. 11, 1924.

I have had a good stand of corn from the seed that I bought from you. It will yield on an average about five bushels more to an acre than my own seed did, and it has fully matured. It is as near disease free as I have ever seen corn. If you need seed corn it pays to buy from The G. D. Sutton Company for you are sure to have a good stand.

WM. A. REHLING.

STONINGTON, ILL., Oct. 14, 1924.

Will say in regard to the seed corn bought from you last spring that the germination was fine. As to the stand I got I couldn't ask for any better. My corn is fully matured now and in good shape for frosts. The corn is standing fine and expect a yield of about 70 bushels per acre. This corn was planted the fifth day of May. It sure is a good variety.

OTIS LIND.



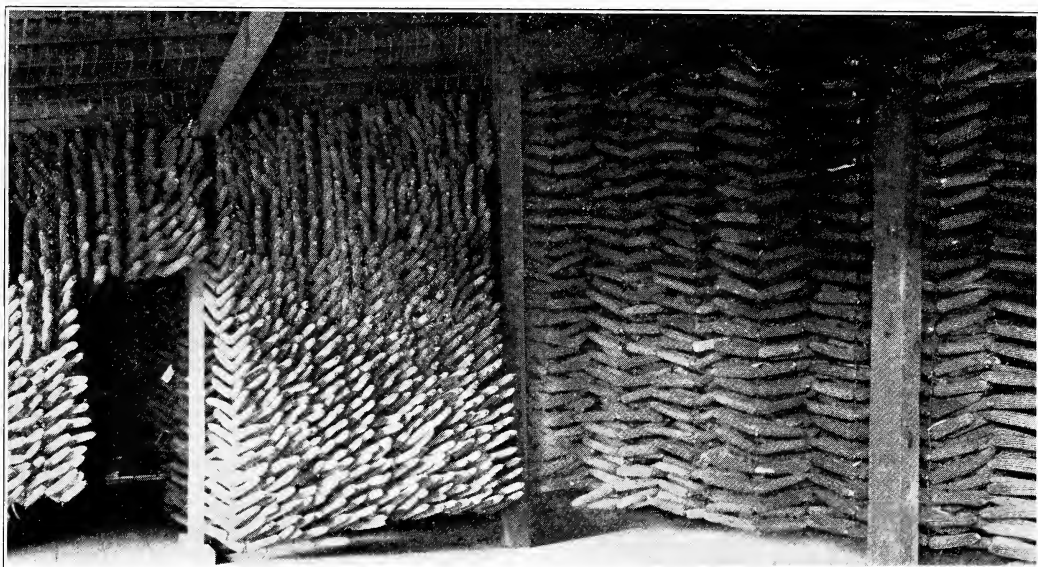
SUTTON'S CORN GROWS



Shelling and Grading

AFTER the corn has been tipped and butted by hand we drop it down shoots where it goes into our two-hole force feed corn shellers. We use three shellers and three graders, two of the shellers and graders for yellow corn and one of them for white. We found it necessary to have separate machinery for white and yellow corn that there might be no mixture. After shelling, the corn goes to large Clipper graders. These machines size the kernels within two sixty-fourths of an inch. They take out the small, uneven, light, chaffy kernels, also the large, round kernels and leave for seed an even grade of corn which will give an even check in an edge drop planter.

These graders take out 15 to 20% of the shelled corn which has just as good germination as the seed which goes in the sack but it doesn't have the size to work even in the planter and



Hung Up the Same Day It Is Picked

we take it out and send it to the elevator as market corn. Because we do this we are able to give the farmer evenner kerneled seed than he can get out himself unless he has excellent grading machinery.

We take pride in our shelled corn. It must be a quality product. We sell ten times as much shelled corn as we do ear. A farmer wants seed which he has confidence in; which he can take out to the field in the sack and put in the planter box and know he can get an even check and good stand; that it will come up and grow vigorous stalks. That's the kind of seed we get out and we honestly feel that this year we will be able to send out better seed corn, more free from disease, stronger in vigor and vitality, than we have ever turned out in the history of our business.

It is a quality product. The big demand is going to take it and take it early. It behooves every farmer to place his order now.

MARTINSVILLE, ILL., Oct. 15, 1924.

Your seed corn was all I could have asked it to be. I got a good stand. The season was not a good one here. A cold wet spring and a cool summer has made my corn late, but, however, it will do me lots of good. Your seed was fine.

J. H. PATCHETT.

LINCOLN, ILL., Oct. 11, 1924.

The corn I got from you was good. Did not have to replant any. I got a fine stand of corn and it is pretty well matured now. I think it will make from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. I say this much, if you want good seed corn, send to G. D. Sutton Company.

SWEETER WIGGERS.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Testing for Yield

DURING the past three years we have made over thirty tests of different varieties and different strains of same varieties for best yields. We placed these in competition and careful tests were made.



Last year we used seventeen strains of corn, including six from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. This plot was planted across strips prepared in various ways; using limestone and manure, then just lime-

stone, then just manure, then neither limestone nor manure.

We found quite a difference in the yields of the various strains and also a difference in yields of the different types of same strain. We also found that the same strain and type gave a larger yield where the seed was tested for disease.

We selected the varieties and the types of these varieties that gave the best yields and used them to grow our seed. We also established a laboratory and built electric-heated testers and absolutely test each ear planted, for the various corn diseases. We have men trained for this work and keep them busy the entire season, testing for disease the corn we plant to grow our seed. Not only are several grains sprouted from each ear but each grain is bisected with a sharp knife, so that any trace of disease is readily recognized.

We now feel that we are offering our customers the very highest yielding strains of seed that are as free from disease as is practically possible at this stage of corn development.

We have been informed that our corn out-yielded all other varieties tested in four trial plots conducted last year by the University of Illinois.

Your Railroad Fare Free

We will pay your railroad fare and all other expenses to anyone not farther away than 50 miles who comes to us and purchases 50 bushels of seed corn either ear or shelled, or we will pay all his expenses if he comes and does not buy and finds that we misrepresented our corn or method of keeping it. If you live farther away than 50 miles, we will pay that part of expenses on same conditions as above.

You are always welcome. We have nothing to hide.

LINCOLN, ILL., Oct. 13, 1924.

The seed corn I got from you people last spring, I will say I was well pleased with it. As far as a stand I had corn on this same field three years, this makes the fourth crop, it was an old pasture. I will venture to say it will make 60 bushels, but when I husk it I think it will beat that. I picked my seed corn out of it and it sure is nice looking corn. Pretty well matured. It is out of the way of frost. I would say I got a 100 per cent stand; that is saying a lot but I failed to find any missing.

AUG. STEFFEN.

HARTSBURG, ILL., Sept. 14, 1924.

I got a good stand and good corn all out of frost and good eared. I never had any trouble with your corn yet; it always grows.

HERMAN GROTH.

MT. PULASKI, ILL., Oct. 13, 1924.

The corn I got from you last spring was fine. I got a 90 per cent stand and it is maturing as soon as other corn. I think it will yield more per acre than our other corn. I think it will make 70 bushels or more per acre. I sure was pleased with it and I do believe it pays to plant the best seed you can get. Please send me a catalog in the spring for I may want some more pure seed.

ED GULSO.

ARTHUR, ILL., Oct. 13, 1924.

About the corn, will say that I got a good stand and I think it will make between 40 and 50 bushels per acre, and it would take a freeze to hurt it much now. I think it will do to crib by the 10th of next month. I am well pleased with the seed I got and want to thank you for it.

R. W. WOOD.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS



Disease Germinating

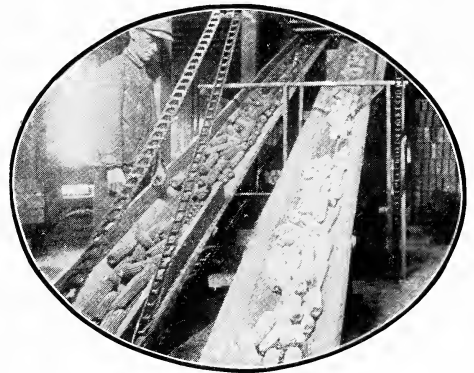
THERE are many systems for sprouting corn to tell whether or not it will grow; but there are very few of these systems which can be used to test the corn for disease. The general plan we follow was originated in the Indiana Experiment Station.

The germinator is a large triple-walled, electrically-heated box, or rather three boxes, one inside the other, with ventilating holes in the bottom and burlap tops. The kernels to be tested are placed on wet paper toweling, which lays on a layer of waterproof paper. This is rolled up the same as an old style rag doll tester and, with many others, is placed in the inside box of the germinator. Surrounding this box is a wall of limestone and sawdust which is wet two or three times a day with boiling hot water. In this manner the air in the box is kept sterile and the hot water helps in holding the temperature of the dolls around 85 degrees. The corn is left in these testers seven to nine days, for it takes this long for some of the disease spores to develop.

The use of paper toweling instead of rags was originated by this company last year and has since been adopted by many County Advisers. It is much better than the old system because when one test is done, all the paper can be thrown away, while with the rag testers, the rags had to be boiled and washed to get rid of the infection in the cloth.

Hard Roads

Mason City is located on the Hard Road about half way between Peoria and Springfield. Our four large drying houses are in town, one block east of the pavement. *Visitors are always welcome.* It is hard to tell all we would like to tell in this small booklet but when you come to see us, *you can tell* for yourself exactly how the



corn looks, how we handle it, and what you will get if we ship you some seed. You are always welcome.

On Approval

WE WERE the first seed corn firm in the country who started shipping seed corn "on approval" and for over 20 years have pursued that policy.

We made that fair offer and make it today so that farmers can buy seed with a feeling of safety and confidence that they will not be "stung."

Under the liberal offer we make you take no risk. You take no chance. Simply write a few words on the enclosed order blank, send your order and check, we will ship you the seed. When it comes take it home, examine and test it, show it to your neighbors, and County Farm Adviser. If not satisfied send it back. We will return your money and pay freight both ways.

We can deal in this fair, square, open way because we are sure we have the kind of seed you want—the best money can buy.

SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Seed House Dried vs. Crib Selected

IT IS our belief that our seed corn grown from disease free parent stock, gathered early and dried carefully will outyield corn selected in the spring from a corn crib at least five and in some instances as high as fifteen or twenty bushels per acre.

You will note in reading the testimonials in this catalog that in many instances the seed which we sold our customers last spring outyielded corn selected from cribs. These results are only natural to expect. A kernel of corn cannot give the best results unless it has been pro-



The First Offices of The G. D. Sutton Co.

tected from the freezes and thaws which we have in our winter weather. By gathering it early and drying it carefully we protect the vigor which nature has placed in that kernel.

We insure perfect germination and by growing our seed from disease free stock our customers are assured of fields which show remarkable freedom from disease. This high germination, vigor and freedom from disease start the field off with strong, vigorous sprouts which come up evenly and produce a perfect stand. Then when the fall comes the whole story is told by the bushels which the farmer shucks and hauls over the scales.

There is no question but what our seed will pay one hundred to five hundred percent dividends on the investment over corn selected from a crib. It is not an expense and the man who refuses to buy our seed corn because of its cost and goes out and selects crib corn and plants it is pursuing a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy.

ASHLAND, ILL., Oct. 11, 1924.

In regard to corn we planted of your seed, we got a very good stand considering the cold weather we had in May and June. My corn is above the average around here; may yield 50 or 60 bushels.

WM. C. STOUT.

PRENTICE, ILL., Oct. 16, 1924.

I am very well pleased with the seed that you sent me last spring. It compared very favorably with my neighbors'. The germination was as good as represented by you and will yield around 50 bushels to the acre.

J. W. GRAFF.

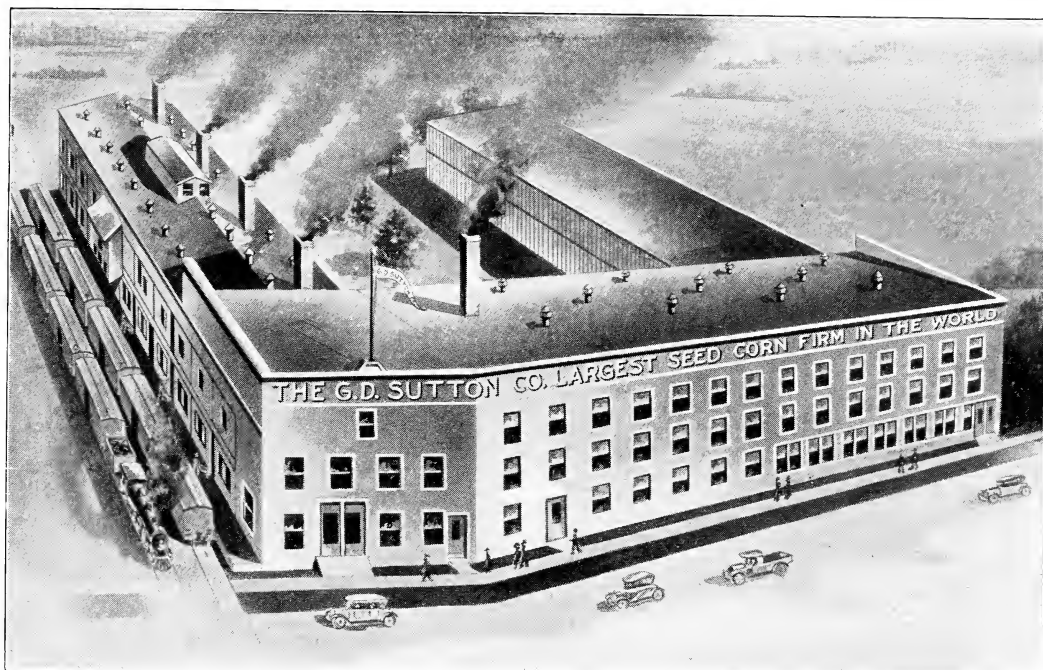


SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Poor vs. Perfect Stand

IF YOU plant poor seed, have missing hills, and get an 80 per cent stand, you lose 20 per cent of your corn crop. On an 80 bushel yield at \$1.00 per bushel, this means \$16.00 per acre loss, which is good rent on high priced land.

A perfect stand means from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre more; and then thoroughbred seed will give you a yield of from five to twenty bushels more than if you planted "run out" seed. Therefore, if you plant Sutton's Seed, you get two of the essentials of a bumper crop. Viz.: Perfect stand and high yielding seed.



Now the Largest Seed Corn Firm in the World

We now have four drying and storage plants here at Mason City. They are heated with six large hot air furnaces. The sides are covered with ventilating doors and windows. We have slatted floors under the bins and triangular and square ventilators running through the corn in all directions. We get the corn in early and when once it is in the houses it is free from all danger of frost and freezes.

Our workmen take an interest in the business. They do their best to help us to live up to the reputation we have that "Sutton's Corn Grows." Many of them have worked for us from 10 to 15 years. They are experienced seed corn judges and do conscientious work in every particular. We do the square thing by them, they do the square thing by us, and together we try to do the square thing by our customers.

SULLIVAN, ILL., Oct. 11, 1924.

I wish to say that the seed corn which I purchased of you last spring germinated well, and we got a good stand. The unusually cool weather after planting delayed the growth of the corn, but the late fall is enabling the corn to mature. I am of the opinion that my corn will average about 50 bushels to the acre.

F. M. HARBAUGH.

FLAT ROCK, ILL.

I planted 20 acres of the seed corn you sent me the middle of May and 10 acres more later. I had a perfect stand and the first planting along the Rock road was the best in this township. I filled my silos in perfect shape and the remaining corn is clear of frost. Much of the corn here was caught by frost and a poor stand.

H. F. JONES.

Disease in Corn

SO much has been said and written about "Root Rot," "Fusarium Infection," and corn disease that many farmers are somewhat confused as to what is really meant. These diseases are fungous growths, similar to germ diseases of the human family. It is not until the germs of the small pox spread through the entire body that this disease can be detected and in the same manner, the diseases of the corn plant of the above class cannot be detected, until, by application of moisture and proper heat they are allowed to develop. If this is done in the germinator, the ears will be thrown out, but if the kernel is planted, which contains this disease, it will develop in the growing corn the same as in the germinating laboratory.

There are many of these diseases which have not even been identified as yet, but the four which are apparently doing the most damage are the Scutellum Rot, Diplodia, Fusarium Moniliforme, and Cephalosporium Acremonium. All of these can be easily distinguished on the germinator by a well informed operator.

The picture in the lower left-hand corner shows one of our germinators with the lid raised. The tops of the sprouts can be seen. We have three of these large germinators. Each one holds 72 paper dolls, and each doll holds kernels from 20 ears. The capacity of the three is 4,320 ears.

In the middle of the bottom of the page is shown one of these dolls unrolled after the corn had sprouted. Very little can be told by simply looking at the sprouted kernels, but after they are bisected lengthwise with a knife, as is shown in the lower right-hand corner, the real symptoms of the disease can be seen.

The kernels then appear as shown in the pictures on each side of the page. The picture on the left shows a badly infected kernel. Notice the dark appearance of the heart. Also the sprout shows

discoloration. The latter is Diplodia, one of the root rot diseases. This grain sprouted and appeared healthy at first.

On the right is shown a picture of a perfectly healthy grain. Notice how clear and white the heart is and how strong and vigorous the root and sprouts are. This grain is disease-free. We select all our seed for our own planting in this way. It is a difficult job, but it gives results in increased yields.

Tests were conducted all over the State the last two or three years, all of which proved the increase in yield from using seed of this kind. We refer you to the article on page 8 which tells of our experience along this line.

Remember all the seed we sell is grown from seed selected in this manner. It is only one year removed from disease-free parentage and is as free from disease as it is commercially possible to have it. We spend a good deal of money in this work but feel it is well spent and that the results secured are well worth while.

SEARCY, ARK., Oct. 12, 1924.

Will state that I got a perfect stand from the seed corn which I ordered from you. Also made a good corn crop in spite of dry weather. It beat anything in the country here and I think you will get a good many orders from this part of the country next year. My corn matured pretty well but it was too dry for corn this year here, only had two small showers after it was planted. I will send my order later on.

ALBERT LOWERY.

LINCOLN, ILL., Oct. 14, 1924.

I am personally acquainted with G. D. Sutton, and for fifteen years have bought seed corn from the firm. Last spring I got eight bushels. I got a 90 per cent stand and didn't have to replant any. I think this was unusually good as so many had to replant and the weather conditions were so unfavorable. My neighbors say it will make 60 bushels. I have always found Sutton's seed corn has a good germination test.

MARION E. SPARKS.

OAK HILL, ILL., Oct. 17, 1924.

The seed corn I bought of you last spring was good seed. Every grain grew, not one hill missing. It is the best corn around here. I can't estimate the yield very good as the high water took about half of it. I judge it will make around 65 or 70 bushels per acre, what the water wasn't over. I would have had a bumper crop if it had not rained too much, as the bottom land surely grows big corn.

FRED ROCK.



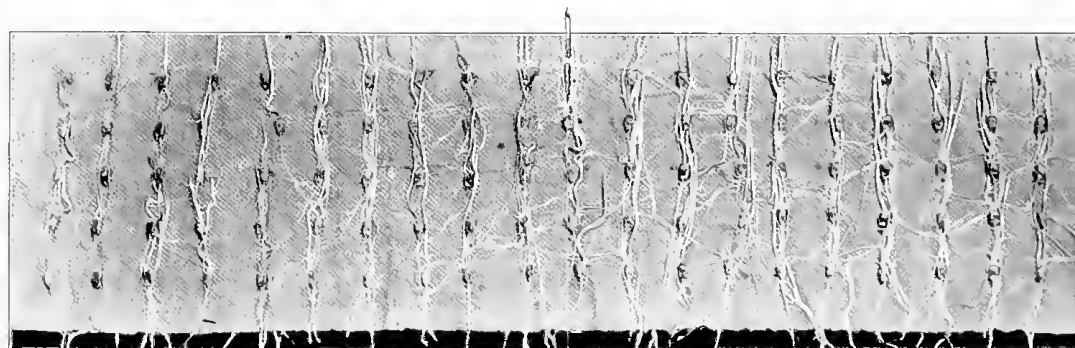
Badly Diseased



Disease Free



A Germinator



A Paper "Doll"—Improved Method



Reading the Test

All prices subject to change without notice.

THE G. D. SUTTON CO., Mason City, Ill.

Largest Seed Corn Firm in the World

Do Not Write in this
Space

Amount Enclosed \$.....Date.....

Gentlemen—Please ship the seed listed below:

Name.....RFD.....

Post Office.....State.....

County.....Ship by.....

Freight, Express or Parcel Post

Freight Station.....

If different from P.O.

Amount Enclosed

P. O. Order \$.....

Check . . . \$.....

Bank Draft \$.....

Cash . . . \$.....

Ex. M. Order \$.....

New Crop

PURE BRED SEED CORN

New Crop

REGULAR STOCK

.....(sh.) bu. Imp. Reid's Yel. Dent.....	\$5.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Imp. Reid's Yel. Dent.....	5.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Improved Leaming (Yellow)	5.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Improved Leaming (Yellow)	5.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Western Plowman (Yellow)	5.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Western Plowman (Yellow)	5.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Early Dent (Yellow).....	5.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Early Dent (Yellow).....	5.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Imp. Boone Co. White....	5.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Imp. Boone Co. White....	5.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Sutton's White Dent.....	5.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Sutton's White Dent.....	5.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Iowa Silvermine (White)..	5.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Iowa Silvermine (White)..	5.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. U. S. No. 77 (White).....	5.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. U. S. No. 77 (White).....	5.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Krug Corn (Yellow).....	5.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Krug Corn (Yellow).....	5.50.....

PICKED IN SACK, DRIED ON RACK

.....(sh.) bu. Imp. Reid's Yel. Dent.....	\$5.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Imp. Reid's Yel. Dent.....	6.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. Improved Leaming (Yellow)	5.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Improved Leaming (Yellow)	6.00.....
.....(sb.) bu. Western Plowman (Yellow)	5.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Western Plowman (Yellow)	6.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. Early Dent (Yellow).....	5.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Early Dent (Yellow).....	6.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. Imp. Boone Co. White....	5.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Imp. Boone Co. White....	6.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. Sutton's White Dent.....	5.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Sutton's White Dent.....	6.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. Iowa Silvermine (White)..	5.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Iowa Silvermine (White)..	6.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. U. S. No. 77 (White).....	5.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. U. S. No. 77 (White).....	6.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. Krug Corn (Yellow).....	5.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Krug Corn (Yellow).....	6.00.....

WHEN SHALL WE SHIP THIS ORDER.....

Please give us the names of some neighbors who may want seed corn.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Niota, Ill., Oct. 13, 1924.

The seed corn that I got from you last spring grew good. The Dent was on richer ground and I think it will yield somewhere around 70 bushels per acre. I have had good stands and better yields from what corn that I have got from you than what I have got around home.

GRANT CUERDEN.

Farmington, Ill.,
Nov. 18, 1924.

Many thanks for your past favors. I had to shell out some corn to make room and I shelled out of the crib that the Western Plowman was in and it graded No. 6 (Nov. 15) and sold for 96c. The corn man in Peoria said it was the best grade of corn they had got in years. No rotten corn in it because I picked it out at the corn dump as I always do. I will have over 4,000 bushels of corn off from 75 acres that shows good seed, and I can prove it right in this neighborhood where poor seed was planted on just as good ground as mine is making 30 to 35 bushels. I wonder if it pays to have good seed just the same as good hogs, but it is hard to make some farmers believe it. This ought to teach them a good lesson this year. I do believe corn will bring \$1.50 a bushel. What do you think about it?

C. C. BROWN.

Glasford, Ill.,
Oct. 14, 1924.

Will say that the seed corn that I got from you was all O.K. I think every grain came out all right and it sure done fine for the season we had. I can see quite a difference between my corn and some of my neighbors' corn that they took from their cribs. I have 15 acres of Western Plowman in one field

that I think will make around 65 to 70 bushels to the acre and it is the evenest sized ears I ever saw, and the Reid's corn is good, too. I'm sure pleased with my corn this year. I would like to hear how your seed corn is this year and would like to get your prices as soon as I could.

WM. BITNER.

IT PAID THESE MEN

It will pay you to use the other side of this sheet.

Unless corn was dried down to 14% moisture or below, it was killed by the cold weather of the Christmas Holidays. With market corn selling at the present high prices and prospect of higher prices next season, a man is a fool to take a chance on poor seed corn this year.

A man who plants crib corn this spring will lose a lot of money, will have a lot of worry and will probably have his work for nothing.

Read the letters on this sheet and order your seed corn today.

Better be safe than sorry.

Don't Delay

Sullivan, Ill.,
Nov. 4, 1924.

Regarding the corn I raised from "Sutton Seed." I planted 16 acres of clover sod land to corn on May 14, 1924, using your Yellow Dent seed corn. I am now husking 60 bushels to the acre from this field, and the corn is of excellent quality. I have other

fields planted to the same corn that will yield 50 bushels to the acre. This has not been a good corn season here. The spring weather was cold and we had a wet spell the latter part of May that kept us out of the cultivating for several days, which caused the weeds to get so great a start that many of them were left to sap the land and became a serious drawback to the corn. However, all things considered, the "Sutton Seed" has done well for me.

GEO. A. DAUGHERTY.

Melvin, Ill.,
Oct. 18, 1924.

The seed you sent me last spring did better than I expected. I got a fine stand with bad weather conditions. Will make on an average of about fifty or fifty-five bushels to the acre. It all has matured fairly well. Will start husking in about eight days. It is better than most of my neighbors will get to the acre.

JAMES A. JONES.

Custer Park, Ill.,
Oct. 18, 1924.

I think I am safe to say it is the best piece of corn around here. I am pretty sure I can save all the seed I want for next year as I do not farm much any more. Your seed corn was all right and if I am ever in need of more seed corn than I can save for myself you will surely get the order.

W. G. KILPATRICK.

Dallas City, Ill.,
Nov. 22, 1924.

The seed corn I received of you last spring was all right. I had a good stand and the corn produced was a good type of Reid's Yellow Dent. It matured fairly early and I gathered all of my seed before we had frost this fall.

E. E. SANDINE.

OVER

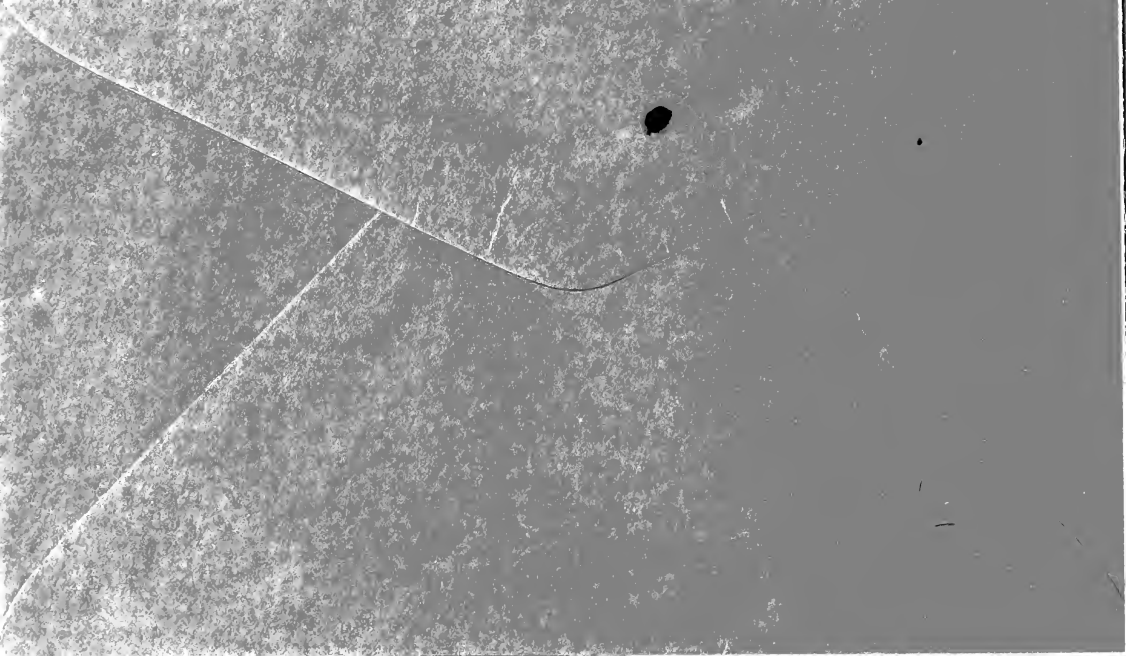
FROM

.....

THE G. D. SUTTON CO.

LARGEST SEED CORN FIRM IN THE WORLD

MASON CITY, ILLINOIS



in Corn

discoloration. The latter is Diplodia, one of the root rot diseases. This grain sprouted and appeared healthy at first.

On the right is shown a picture of a perfectly healthy grain. Notice how clear and white the heart is and how strong and vigorous the root and sprouts are. This grain is disease-free. We select all our seed for our own planting in this way. It is a difficult job, but it gives results in increased yields.

Tests were conducted all over the State the last two or three years, all of which proved the increase in yield from using seed of this kind. We refer you to the article on page 8 which tells of our experience along this line.

Remember all the seed we sell is grown from seed selected in this manner. It is only one year removed from disease-free parentage and is as free from disease as it is commercially possible to have it. We spend a good deal of money in this work but feel it is well spent and that the results secured are well worth while.

SEARCY, ARK., Oct. 12, 1924.

Will state that I got a perfect stand from the seed corn which I ordered from you. Also made a good corn crop in spite of dry weather. It beat anything in the country here and I think you will get a good many orders from this part of the country next year. My corn matured pretty well but it was too dry for corn this year here, only had two small showers after it was planted. I will send my order later on.

ALBERT LOWERY.

LINCOLN, ILL., Oct. 14, 1924.

I am personally acquainted with G. D. Sutton, and for fifteen years have bought seed corn from the firm. Last spring I got eight bushels. I got a 90 per cent stand and didn't have to replant any. I think this was unusually good as so many had to replant and the weather conditions were so unfavorable. My neighbors say it will make 60 bushels. I have always found Sutton's seed corn has a good germination test.

MARION E. SPARKS.

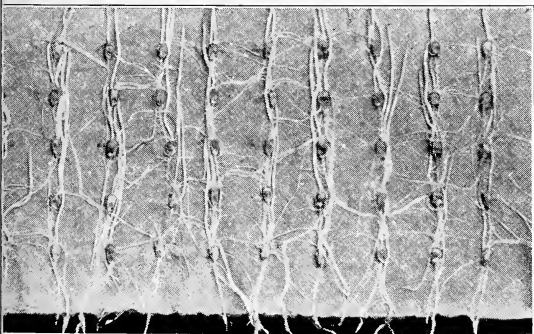
OAK HILL, ILL., Oct. 17, 1924.

The seed corn I bought of you last spring was good seed. Every grain grew, not one hill missing. It is the best corn around here. I can't estimate the yield very good as the high water took about half of it. I judge it will make around 65 or 70 bushels per acre, what the water wasn't over. I would have had a bumper crop if it had not rained too much, as the bottom land surely grows big corn.

FRED ROCK.



Disease Free



Improved Method



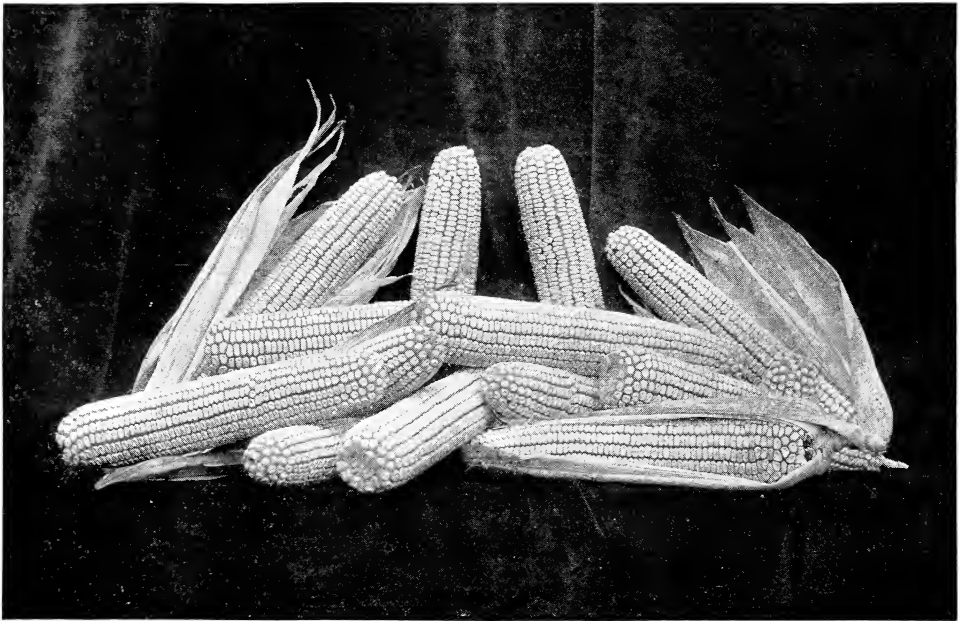
Reading the Test



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Improved Reid's Yellow Dent

THIS wonderful corn was originated in 1847 by James L. Reid, who the year previous moved from Brown County, Ohio, to Tazewell County, Illinois, about 16 miles north of Mason City, Illinois. He brought with him to his prairie home a reddish colored variety known as the "*Gordon Hopkins*" corn. In the Spring of '46, due to a poor stand, he replanted with what was called "*Little Yellow*" and from this cross came the start of *Reid's Yellow Dent*. We have been growing this corn for 25 years. In that time we have developed a strain which is a *big yielder* and is the *favorite of the majority of our customers*.



Sutton's Improved Reid's Yellow Dent

Characteristics Our Improved Reid's Yellow Dent is a slowly tapering ear, well rounded butt, and medium to small sized shank, with well filled tip. Ears 10 to 11 inches long. More of a lemon than an orange color. The kernel is wedge shaped with small space between kernels at the cob and slight space between rows on outer side of the ear. We do not believe in growing too fine a kernel. Prefer it a little coarse. *A meaty, strong, virile kernel, square shouldered and masculine in appearance is our preference.* The kernels are dimple dented to pinch dented; not rough. Tests have shown this to be the disease resistant and highest yielding type. It ripens in from 110 to 115 days.

Adaptability Reid is grown wherever corn is planted except in the far north. From the Pan Handle of Texas to Southern Wisconsin, and from the dairy districts of the East to the grain sections of California, *almost every farmer knows Reid's Yellow Dent*.

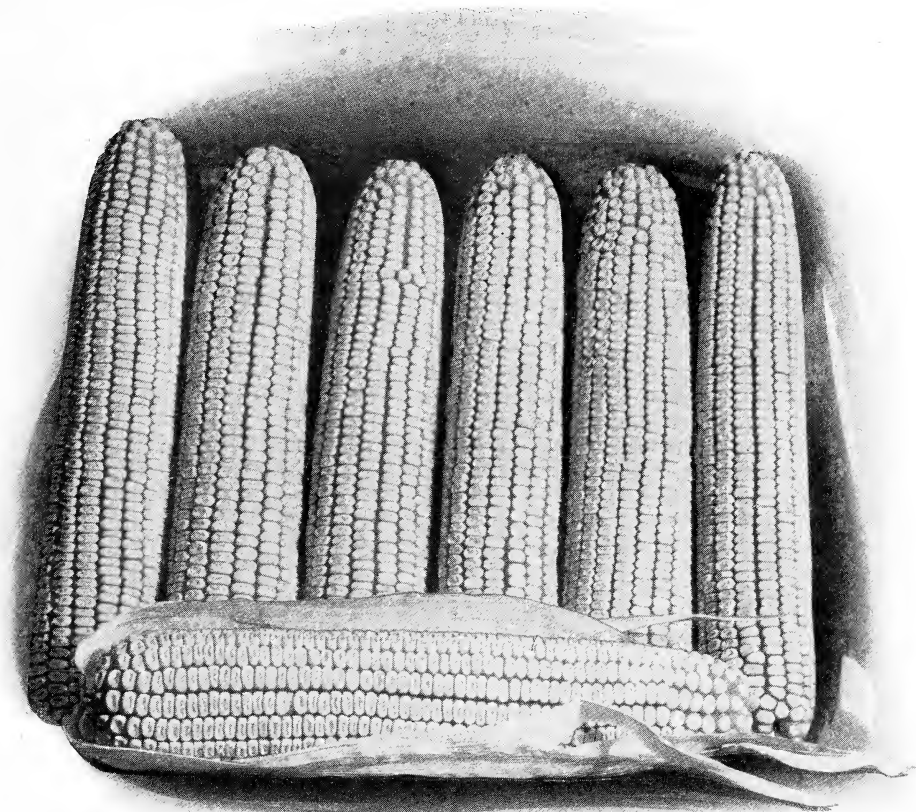
We have had *wonderful results* with it in the Central and Southern Corn Belt. We have had wonderful yields in the Delta section of Southeast Missouri. Have shipped hundreds of bushels into Central Iowa *year after year*. Here in Central Illinois, we sell three bushels of Reid to one of any other variety. Across the line in Indiana we have customers who order their seed from us regularly each Spring.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Bags and Crates Free

WHEN we sell seed corn we make no charge for the bags and crates. They are free. We use the best material which we can secure. The bags are made from 14 ounce imported Jute cloth and the crates are made from western white pine. It costs us about 12 cents per bushel to bag our shelled corn and about 45 cents per bushel for the crates in which we ship the ear corn.



We believe in good containers for a quality product. We could use cheaper bags and we could use cheaper crates but we want the seed corn to reach you in best condition possible. No expense is spared to furnish our customers the very highest class of seed corn and the highest class of service. Remember—It is all shipped on approval.

QUINCY, ILL., Oct. 26, 1924.

The seed corn I bought from you last spring was O. K. The stand was exceptionally good. Germination almost perfect. The planting season here was very wet and most of the neighbors using ordinary seed had to replant two and three times. The Western Plowman matured first, of course it was planted first. The Reid was a little slow in maturing. In regard to the yield I think I will be safe in saying your seed will yield from eight to ten bushels more per acre than the ordinary seed used on our farm. What I am interested in now is a heavy yielding 90 to 100-day yellow corn. Would appreciate literature on same.

C. W. NIEMEYER.

CHENEYVILLE, ILL., Oct. 12, 1924.

I bought some Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn from you last spring and I have fifteen acres which I think will make splendid seed for next year if properly handled. The frost a while back did not hit this field and this corn is ripening naturally and is a splendid quality.

MILES S. ODLE.

ROSEVILLE, ILL., Oct. 13, 1924.

I planted 32 acres of your Improved Yellow Dent last spring and got a fine stand.

CLIFFORD ROSS.

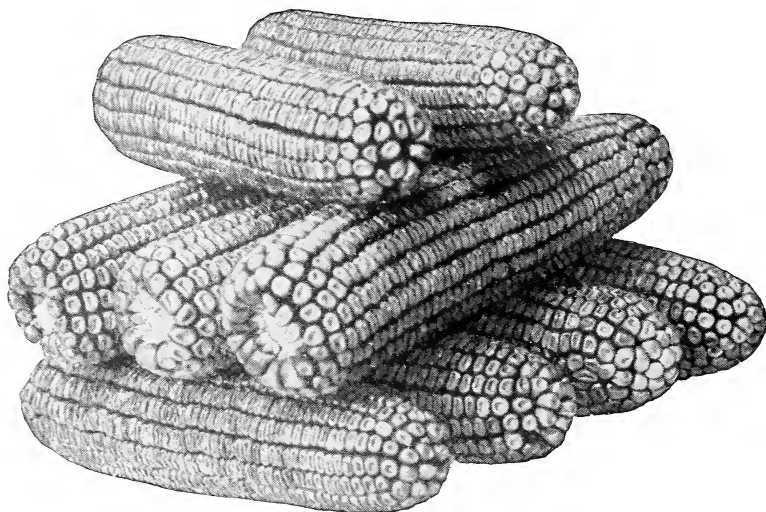


SUTTON'S CORN GROWS



WESTERN Plowman was originated by Mr. Wm. Green and Mr. Wm. Webb of Will County, Illinois, about 25 years ago. Mr. Webb changed the name of his strain, but Mr. Green continued to breed *Western Plowman* until he moved to Iowa, when he turned his breeding stock over to the Soil Improvement Association of DeKalb County, where its further development was carefully watched and directed by Mr. W. G. Eckhart. It was from him that we secured our start of this valuable variety in 1917.

Characteristics Plowman is a deep yellow corn. It does not run as uniform in type as Reid, but is ten days earlier in maturity. *This corn is a wonderful corn to weigh out.* The ears are more cylindrical than tapering. It has been bred more for bushels than for type. The kernel is deep, broad, and strong looking. *It matures in about 100 days and runs high percentage of shelled corn to cob.*



Western Plowman

Adaptability In writing about this corn, Mr. Eckhart says, "This splendid variety of yellow corn has averaged 3.7 bushels to 19 bushels *more per acre* than any other variety for a six year average on the 40 acre field conducted by the Illinois Experiment Station just south of the city limits of DeKalb." *It is a wonderful corn.* We have the pure strain.

STANFORD, ILL., Oct. 18, 1924.

Your information letter to hand in regard to the seed corn that I bought of you last spring. I planted the Plowman May 6th and 7th and have good stand, although it was four weeks coming up. The trouble was the condition of the ground but I got a fine stand and am sure of 65 to 70 bushels per acre of Plowman. It is fine and Reid's Yellow Dent also made a fine stand. Not so good in yield, about 50 bushels per acre. My Iowa Silvermine seed corn, ten acres, am sure of 70 bushels per acre. A good stand and a fine corn. Am well pleased. If I ever am in need of seed corn I will buy of The G. D. Sutton Co.

JOHN HULVA.

GREENVIEW, ILL., Oct. 13, 1924.

In regard to seed I got from you. It was Plowman and I got a perfect stand. I planted three in a hill and got three stalks in nearly every hill and as to maturity I have at this date got 800 bushels husked and hauled to John Hubly. He fed it as fast as one man gathered it. Will say I always get a good stand from your seed.

CHAS. CHESTER.

LINCOLN, ILL., Oct. 10, 1924.

I am more than pleased with the Western Plowman seed corn that you sent me last spring. I have better than 85 per cent stand. I am well pleased with stand according to the weather condition last spring after planting. Corn laid in the ground three weeks before it came up. My corn is now safe from frost and I am satisfied that my corn will make between 65 and 70 bushels an acre. I have the largest ear corn that I ever raised. I never had to replant any corn last spring and my neighbors did, but I don't know where they got their seed.

ROBERT M. BARRY.

PAXTON, ILL., Oct. 17, 1924.

As to the stand I got from the seed I got from you last spring—I purchased eight bushels of your Western Plowman—counting the season I got a good stand of corn from it. It is maturing in good shape, earlier than the corn I had here on the place. As to yield it is hard to state. It was hurt by water in the spring but I have corn that will yield easily 50 bushels per acre where it had a chance. I have had good comments on that corn.

IRVIN R. ARTIST.

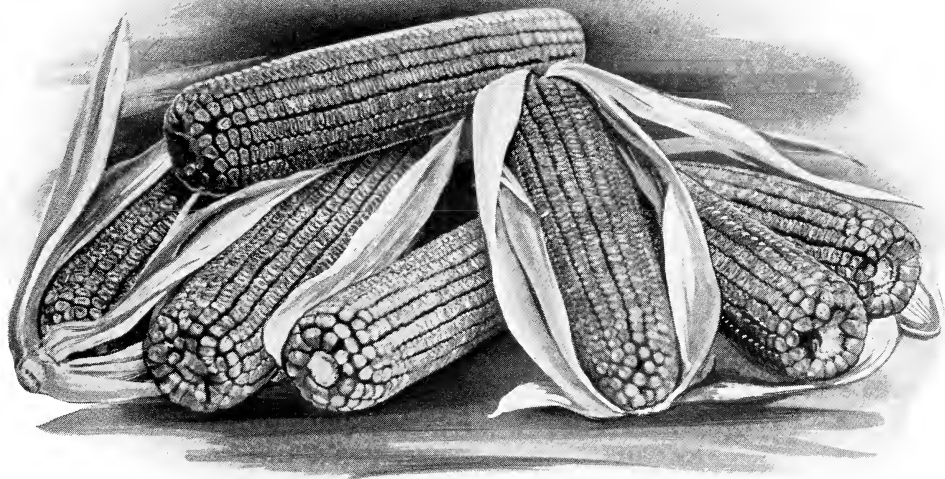


SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Early Dent

THE splendid Early Dent is very similar in appearance to Reid, but two weeks earlier. It is a good yielder and just the variety to grow for early corn. Ears are from seven to ten inches and very solid. Will give forty to seventy bushels yield, according to the soil.

We can't recommend this corn too highly for an early variety, anywhere in the corn belt. Just the corn to plant for early hog feed. It is also a good ensilage corn for Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. Seed taken from here to Southern Wisconsin for ensilage will give big tonnage. In the South this corn will make itself before the dry weather sets in. Germination is perfect.



Early Dent

Old Corn

A YEAR ago we bought and sold quite a little old corn for seed purposes. It tested high and gave every promise of making good stands and good yields but some of it didn't turn out that way. The weather last May was the worst weather which we have had for years to start the germ of life in the corn which was planted in the ground. It was cold and wet and on the 20th and 21st of May in many sections there were frosts and sleet. In fact, during the entire month the temperature was very low.

The old corn was so porous that it couldn't stand the cold wet weather and many farmers who used it got poor results in spite of the fact it germinated nicely before it was put in the ground. Had the spring been favorable farmers who planted old corn would have gotten good stands.

This experience has proved to us that there is *no substitute* for early gathered seed corn properly stored and dried. Any other corn, whether it be old corn or crib corn, cannot be compared with it, and if we are in the seed corn business for the next hundred years this is the only kind of seed which The G. D. Sutton Company will sell.

MARTINSVILLE, ILL., Oct. 13, 1924.

The Early Dent seed that I got from you last spring was fine. I got a good stand and am picking my seed from it. The yield will be good according to the late season. I will get 50 bushels per acre.

CLAUDE TAGGART.

CHATHAM, ILL., Oct. 26, 1924.

The corn purchased of you last spring came up well, although very slowly, due to cold weather. It yielded well for the Early Dent.

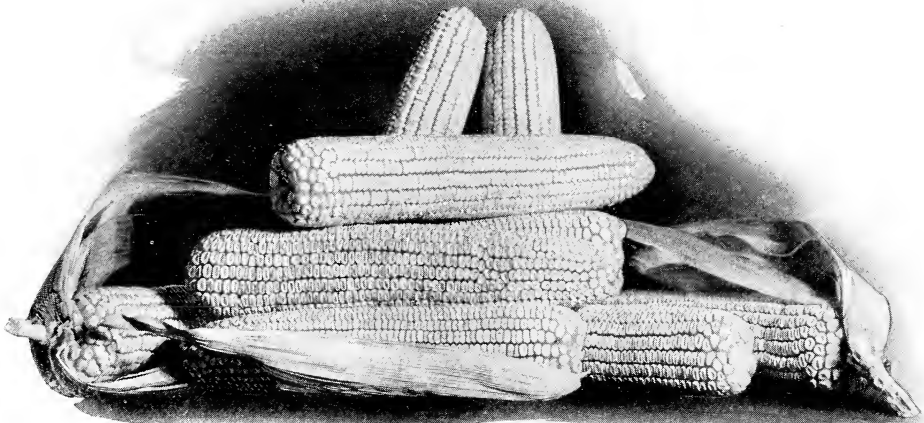
JOHN P. STOUT.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Improved Boone OR Johnson County White

THIS variety was developed by Mr. James Riley of Boone County, Indiana, in 1876. He got his start from a variety called White Mastodon. It has since been changed in type, etc., by many breeders and by some is now called *Johnson County White*. The two varieties are practically identical. In times past, it has been objected to because it was late in maturity. *We have tested out many strains of this corn and have worked on it ourselves for twenty years.* We now have selection No. 42 which we find combines all the good qualities of this famous corn and eliminates its bad features. Our crop of this corn is simply fine. Don't be afraid to order this corn.



Improved Boone or Johnson County White

Characteristics The ears run 9 to 12 inches in length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference, sixteen to twenty-two rows, well filled at the tips and ideal butts. Matures in 115 to 120 days. It does not have the large cob which the old Boone County did. *We have gotten it to be a longer, slimmer ear and it is mighty fine corn.*

Adaptability Several of our very best farmers around Mason City will plant nothing but our Boone. Missouri is a Boone County White state; according to the reports from the experiment station it is recommended for almost all sections of the state, and say "*The best variety for bottom lands, both in Northern and Southern Missouri, was Boone County White.*" Our selection No. 42 is the best of the many strains we have tested.

TUSCOLA, ILL., Oct. 16, 1924.

The seed that I got from you proved to be as you said. I had a good stand except a few wet spots in the fields. I planted the Boone Co. this year and I can't see a very little difference in the days of maturing than the Reid's Yellow Dent. The seed that I ordered was free from root rot. It sure has stood up well the winds we have had through here. I and my father have ordered seed from you for several years now and we have always had a good stand. I think the biggest part of my corn will go around 50 bushels or better this year. B. C. DONLEY.

STONINGTON, ILL., Oct. 14, 1924.

In regard to the seed corn I got from you, was very good. I got a number one stand. I believe it will make 50 bushels to the acre. The Leaming is about eight to ten days ahead of Boone Co. White. I have been sending about ten years to your place for different seed corn and I believe Boone Co. White will outyield any corn you got. In regard to other neighbors' seed corn, one third of them had to plant over.

JOHN KIRWIN.

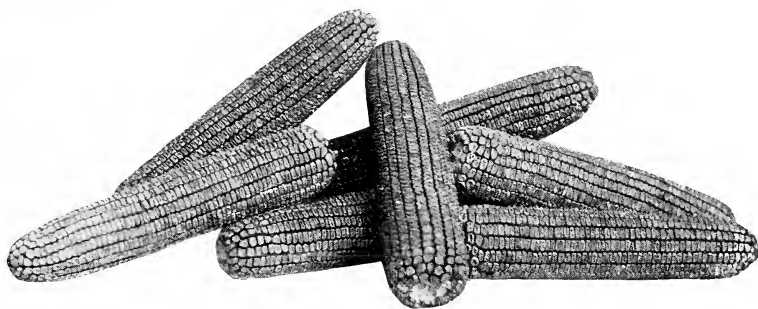


SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Improved Leaming

THIS is the oldest known variety of corn, having been originated by J. S. Leaming near Wilmington, Ohio, in 1826. Mr. Leaming followed his careful selection for 56 years. This variety was first introduced into Illinois by Mr. E. E. Chester of Champaign Co. in 1885. Mr. Coolidge of near Galesburg secured some of the seed from Mr. Chester and was one of the early breeders. We secured seed from both Mr. Chester and Mr. Coolidge and have the *pure Leaming Corn*. Many seedsmen have crossed their Leaming with Reid to make it conform more closely to the score card but *we have kept the strain pure* and believe it has paid us to do so.

Characteristics Leaming has a tapering ear, more an orange than a lemon color. It produces a heavy ear with strong shank and open butt. *The ears frequently run 11 inches in length.* The Leaming kernel is of good depth, quite thick, the edges touch each other at the tip but part near the crown; thus allowing good space for drying. The germ is very broad and long and sometimes almost covers the face of the kernels. *Leaming is rich in oil and protein and an elegant cattle corn.* It requires about the same time as Reid for maturity, 110 to 115 days.



A Few Ears of Improved Leaming

Adaptability As stated above, Leaming is much preferred by many feeders. It is not so tight on the cob as Reid and can be fed to cattle without crushing or grinding. It has a *heavy foliage* and we annually sell *hundreds of bushels* of it in the New England dairy districts for silage purposes. *Leaming does better* on rolling ground than Reid. It does not require quite so rich a soil as Reid. Plant this corn two to the hill and *you will get wagon loads of big ears* and the yield will surprise you.

A first cross between Leaming and Reid, planting Reid in one planter box and Leaming in the other, has produced some big returns.

For the live stock farmer on rich or poor land, and for any farmer on rolling land, we recommend *Leaming*.

LINCOLN, ILL., Oct. 18, 1924.

We are well pleased with your corn and got a fair stand. The Leaming corn will yield 50 or 55 bushels to the acre. The Silvermine I planted on the very thin piece of land. I think it will yield 45 to 50 bushels to the acre. It is very well matured. I am well pleased with your seed.

KEMP CORRELL.

ASHLAND, ILL., Oct. 11, 1924.

The seed corn I got of you last spring was Leaming and Western Plowman. I got a fine stand and it is maturing as well as could be expected, if we have a week or ten days of dry weather it will be fine as it is solid now. Will make sixty bushels per acre. The weather has been too cool all summer for corn, but my corn is sure fine.

WALTER SEVER.

ALEXIS, ILL., Oct. 13, 1924.

The corn grew fine. I am husking the Early Dent and feeding it. It will make around 50 bushels on old ground. The White Dent looks like 60 bushels along side and I don't know much about the Reid's Yellow Dent as I let by brother have that and I haven't seen it. The Leaming I planted the seventh of May on a flat piece of sand. I think it will make around 45 bushels, and I planted a bushel from another seed house along side and got a poor stand and I know it won't make within 15 bushels to the acre as your seed. Some farmers had to plant the second time where they used their own seed. We have had good drying days lately and no heavy frosts yet. There is going to be some soft corn in the most of the fields but very few ears in this Early Dent as it seemed to grow in spite of the cold.

E. F. BROWNLEE.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Sutton's White Dent

IN 1906 Mr. Sutton saw some white corn in Menard County which had the general type and conformity of *Reid's Yellow Dent* but was pure white in color. He secured two bushels of it and from the two bushels selected eight ears and put them in a plot by themselves. From this start he developed a *white variety* which is our *most popular seller*.

Characteristics This corn has all the characteristics of the *highest type of Reid* but is white corn. In shape, type, maturity, and yield, it resembles this corn. It is *especially adapted to heavy soil* where a white corn is desired. It has made more friends in the last fifteen years than any new corn we ever introduced.



Sutton's White Dent

Adaptability White Dent is grown almost everywhere that corn is raised. It does not do well in the north but for Central and Southern Illinois and Indiana, for all of the state of Missouri, *it does just fine*. One of our customers in Florida *orders it every season*. In Kentucky it is *very popular*. It gives universal satisfaction.

We have put 17 years into the development of this corn and are proud of our success. It is our biggest seller in white corn. Very popular all over Central Illinois. It matures about the same time as *Reid's Yellow Dent* and is a big yielder.

FRANKLIN, ILL., Oct. 15, 1924.

Concerning the seed corn I purchased of you last spring. I believe I had ten bushels of your corn, some *Reid's Yellow Dent*, *White Dent*, *Leaming* and two bushels of the *Western Plowman*. I have an excellent stand of corn on all of it. I had about a bushel and a half left over and as a good many of my neighbors had to plant over I let them have it and they were anxious to get it when they saw what a good stand I had. One man said he thought I had a 95 per cent stand on my fields. Of course I could not say how much it will yield yet but I can say it is good quality, disease-free corn and I am well satisfied. I am hogging down a small field of the *Western Plowman* now and have picked quite a little seed out of it and my neighbors have been getting some of it to try next year. The *White Dent* is a very nice sample on some old ground, but the *Yellow Dent* on the clover sod

sure stands up good and will make a good yield. I planted the *White Dent* in between two fields of yellow corn so it is mixed some in spots. I picked some of it out and took it to the *Morgan County Farmers' Institute* and received second prize on it and if I had picked a little closer I could have, no doubt, done better. The *Western Plowman* is a quick maturing corn and I like it as it comes handily for an early field to get the hogs into or for feeding other stock on. We are having a late fall, very warm, and some of the late corn is needing several weeks more of the same kind of weather. I believe 50 per cent of the corn in this community was planted over and that makes lots of late corn and is sure to be soft and poor quality. My corn being early and good seed, I am not worrying about frost or freeze now. Good seed always pays.

ARTHUR L. VAN WINKLE.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Iowa Silvermine

IOWA Silvermine originated with J. H. Beagley of Sibley, Illinois, from seed of a *white corn* which won a prize at the *Ford County Farmers' Institute* in 1890. The next year's crop was sold to a seed firm in Iowa who gave it the name of Iowa Silvermine.

Characteristics This corn matures a little earlier than our other varieties of white corn. Does not grow quite as large a stalk nor foliage as Boone but it is a *fine yielder*. We sell immense quantities of *Silvermine*. The ear runs very cylindrical, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches long, and shells out a large percentage of corn to the cob. Has about 18 to 20 rows to the ear. *The kernel is a creamy white color with a slightly pinched dent*. The kernel is seldom very starchy, being horney almost to the crown.



Iowa Silvermine

Adaptability Silvermine is adapted to a wider range of climate and soil than any other white corn on the market. It is *especially adapted to poor soils*. As it has a tendency to grain rather than fodder production, the plant food in the soil goes directly to feeding the ear.

The fact that this corn *matures in 100 to 105 days* accounts for its forging northward on the *richer soils* where previously only very shallow grained varieties were grown.

This corn is a big producer and matures early, gets out of the way of frost—makes a vigorous, quick growth. Order early.

TUSCOLA, ILL., Oct. 15, 1924.

In regard to my corn crop planted from the seed which I purchased from you last spring will say that I got a good stand of corn on the 140 acres which I planted of the Silvermine variety. It is maturing in good shape. I finished planting the corn the very last of May. I believe it will make an average of 55 to 60 bushels to the acre as it looks now. I believe I can commence cribbing this corn by the first of November. The last few days of this good weather has done wonders in the way of maturing the corn. I have always had good luck with the corn that I purchased of you and I think this Silvermine corn is very hard to beat for this locality. Taking it one year with another, there is lots of corn in this community that the Sil-

vermine is away ahead of. At present they are bidding 95 cents per bushel for No. 4 corn here. With a dollar a bushel for this corn it will sure make the old saying, that "Corn is King," more true than ever. I am as ever,

W. T. LOMAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Oct. 24, 1924.

Will say that the Iowa Silvermine made a good stand and has matured all right. My Silvermine will make 50 bushels to the acre and will make five bushels more than my own seed of Yellow Dent. Am well pleased with my seed from you. Expect to give you an order for more seed in the spring.

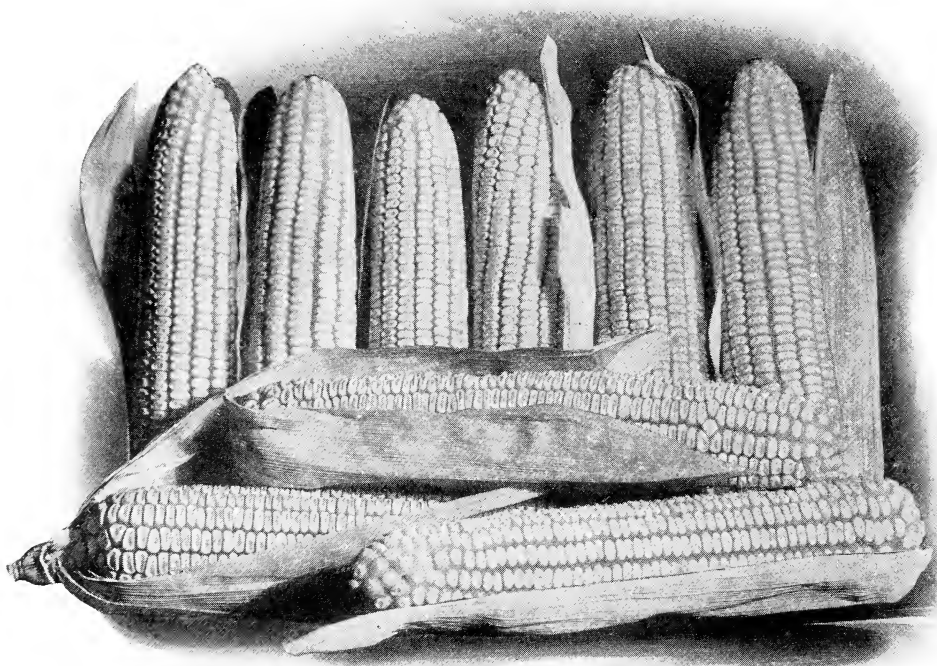
J. B. JEROME.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

U. S. Selection No. 77

A YEAR or two ago, Mr. C. P. Hartley of the U. S. Department of Agriculture wrote us of a promising strain of *white corn* which they had been breeding for over twenty years at the Experimental Farms near Piketon, Ohio. It has not been bred for type but for yield only. We tried it out here for two years and it yielded *17% higher* than another strain of white corn growing by the side of it.



U. S. No. 77

Characteristics

This corn is a *vigorous grower*. Stalks range from 10 to 12 feet high, with full, dark foliage; ears 4 to 5 feet from the bottom, *with two ears on many stalks*. It is not a show corn. The ears are long with 14 to 16 rows of heavy, meaty, medium smooth kernels. *It is remarkably free from disease.*

Adaptability

It is not an early corn but it is safe to plant it as far north as Peoria, Ill. We would not recommend it on heavy, black, swampy soil farther north than Mason City; but excellent for planting farther south. We strongly recommend this corn for *light, sandy soils and for heavy soils*, such as are found around Beardstown, Ill., Carrollton, Ill., and the Mississippi bottoms.

In fact we feel that U. S. No. 77 will become one of the most popular corns in Illinois and Missouri. It makes a big growth and produces mighty few nubbins. Every ear has good length. They are not big around but are long and sure fill up a wagon box. Our supply of this corn is limited. One farmer reports 90 bushels per acre on a small acreage this year.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Krug Corn

SO many of our customers from the north central corn belt have inquired about Krug corn and asked us to handle same, that we have put in a limited stock of this variety. This yellow corn is a product of four years' very thorough testing in Woodford County under the direction of Mr. M. L. Mosher, who is now a professor at the University of Illinois. A large number of strains of corn were tested and the Krug corn not only outyielded all other strains but it showed a bigger percentage of sound marketable corn.

It is a product of very careful selection of a strain of Reid's Yellow Dent secured many years ago from Mr. James L. Reid, who lived about sixteen miles north of Mason City. This corn is a fairly smooth corn. It shows good length and plenty of weight. It grows a crop very free from disease and is a favorite wherever grown. Farmers growing it the first time are so well pleased with it that many of them plant their entire acreage from it the second year.

We have the pure strain. It was all gathered early, in fact, it was some of the first corn which we took into the house. This means that it matured very early, far ahead of much of the other corn, for we gathered only well matured ears. As our stock is small of this variety, we suggest that those wishing any of it let us know just as soon as possible how much they will want. We will gladly save it for them and ship whenever they direct.

The Weather Last Fall

WE were very fortunate here at Mason City last fall. The weather was fine for gathering a big stock of seed corn. Not only that, but the corn here at Mason City, because of the sandy loam soil which we have, was in much better shape than the average corn over the corn belt. Our soil is especially adapted for growing seed corn. Some sections have richer soil than we do, it is blacker, heavier and will grow bigger crops and make bigger yields, but our soil is a sandy loam.

Year in and year out we get good average yields, and on top of that we get extreme early maturity. We had no frosts or freezes which caught our corn as it did in northern Illinois and many other sections. Around this point the corn dried naturally, the ears came to their full maturity and the foliage stayed normal color until about the 25th of October, when we had the first real killing frost.

When we sort our regular stock corn as it comes in from the field we have quite a good deal of corn which is unsatisfactory for seed. We hauled this down to the elevator and it graded No. 5. Understand this was corn which came direct from the field to the seed house and wasn't in our sorting bins only 24 to 48 hours and was then hauled to the elevator.

From this it can be seen that the moisture content of the corn which we took in was extremely low considering the amount of moisture which the corn carried in many sections of the country. Of course another thing to take into consideration was the fact that we took corn from only the most mature fields. There were some fields which were grown from our disease free seed by our contract growers from which we did not take an ear of corn. We considered it too wet and too green, not mature enough for seed purposes.

We want to take care of our many customers to the best of our ability. We have a large stock which was gathered early and dried carefully and was protected from the low temperature of November 28th and 29th when the temperature ran down to 10 and 14 degrees. Our corn was dry and protected at that time. Corn which was not dry and protected at that time is not good seed corn in our judgment. We suggest and urge that you place your order early, because when our present stock of seed corn is sold, we absolutely will not get in another kernel of corn.

We are handling no crib corn and we will handle no old corn. The only seed we will handle and have for sale is that which was gathered early last fall and stored in our seed houses where it could be dried and protected from freezing temperature.



SUTTON'S CORN GROWS



Sack Picked and Dried on Our Wire Hangers

Parcel Post Conveniences

Have your shipments of one bushel sent by Parcel Post and have the corn delivered at your door. The rates are as follows:

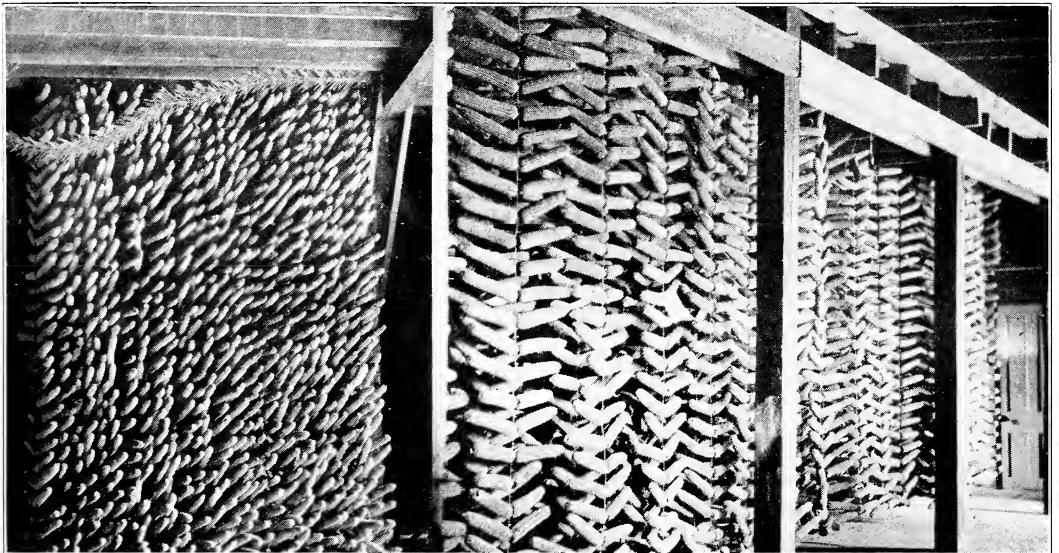
One peck shelled corn.....	First and Second Zone	\$0.18....	Third Zone	\$0.32
One-half bushel shelled corn..	First and Second Zone	.32....	Third Zone	.60
One bushel shelled corn.....	First and Second Zone	.60....	Third Zone	1.16

We can reach most of Illinois in First and Second zones.

Often the rate is cheaper than freight or express.

Always include the Parcel Post postage in your order or we will have to send corn C. O. D., which makes an additional charge of 10 cents. We accept stamps on orders of \$1.00 or less.

Write Name and Address Plainly on Order Blank
Terms—Cash with Order



A Beautiful Sight

January 15, 1925.

PRICE LIST

(Subject to change without notice)

We have already received reports of seed corn selling at \$10.00 per bushel, and the following prices will probably look very low before this season is over. Remember our seed is grown from laboratory tested Disease Free Seed. Was all gathered early last fall. The Germination is practically perfect, and it is sold and shipped on approval as per guarantee published in the catalog.

Our Sack Picked corn was gathered in September and October and the Regular Stock Seed was all in the house in the forepart of November. All of our corn was dried down to around 14% or lower, and was protected by furnace heat when the extreme cold weather of the Christmas holidays came on. Crib corn will not stand 20 degrees below zero and we doubt very much if there will be any crib corn suitable for seed purposes this spring.

We began sack picking corn on September 29, and the expense was something enormous. We have spent more money to date on labor, coal and other items, than we have ever spent in the history of our business. This together with the tremendous shrink which we have had and the advance in the price of market corn, compels us to quote the following prices.

PRICES

REGULAR STOCK SEED CORN

One bushel seed corn, to any amount, shelled and graded, per bushel.....	\$5.00
Ear Corn, in bushel crates, per bushel.....	5.50

PICKED IN A SACK, DRIED ON A RACK

One bushel to any amount, shelled and graded, per bushel.....	5.50
Ear Corn, in bushel crates, per bushel.....	6.00

Bags and Crates Free. No order accepted for less than one bushel in the ear.

The Sutton Guarantee

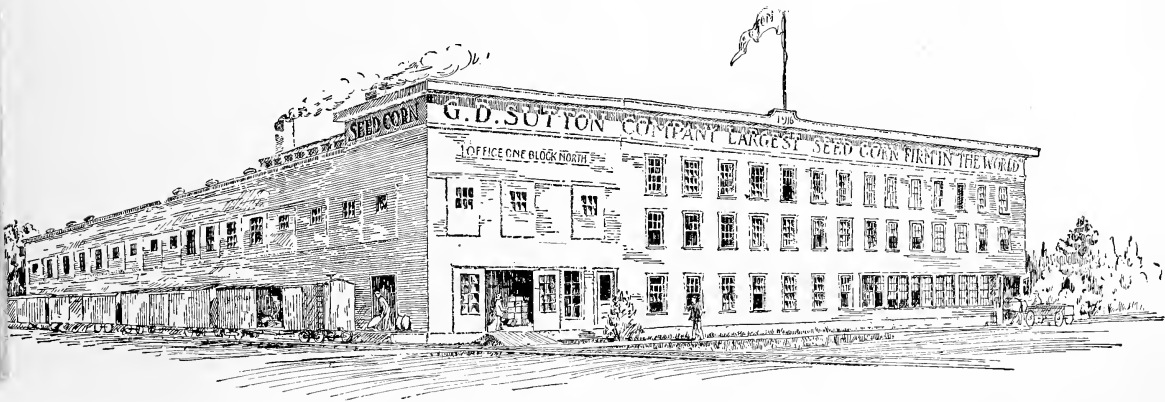
WE GUARANTEE our seed to be *quality stock* in every respect and we positively ship every bushel of it on approval. All seed may be kept ten days and tested in any manner and, if for any reason it is not satisfactory, it may be returned at *our* expense and money will be refunded; under no circumstances will we refund money or receive seed back that has been kept longer than *ten days*. We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the purity, description, quality, maturity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. We give you *our best judgment* as to the time of maturity and other matters, also letters from our customers.

FARMERS from all over the Corn Belt have visited us and almost every one says, after going through our drying plants,—“I had no idea you put so much work on your corn.”

There is a lot of work to gather our corn from the fields early in the fall—picking out the choice seed ears, drying with furnace heat and with electric fans and blowers forcing the warm dry air through the corn; then when dry testing for germination, and butting and tipping, and shelling and grading. Twenty per cent of the seed ear is taken out in the tipping and grading. Seed is graded for edge-drop planter. We spare no expense to have our seed right. That is why we sell so much of it.

In addition to that we have our test and trial plots. Seed for our contract growers is all tested for disease symptoms, and everything is done that we know how to do to make our corn the very best seed you ever planted. Seed that will produce a healthy root system, a strong stock and a big ear.

We want to send you that kind of seed and ship it subject to your approval. Order today.



and de
be practical
Mason County to keep Mr.
for his record of efficiency and c
omy.

**VALUABLE INSTITUTION
FOR MASON CITY**

The G. D. Sutton Company, one of Mason City's biggest industries is a valuable institution for the laboring class in Mason City.

Their pay roll last week was \$1,117.00 and included pay checks for sixty-three workmen.

They are daily adding employees and by Saturday night of this week expect to have a pay roll of seventy-five men.

This means a lot to a small town the size of Mason City.

The G. D. Sutton Company are getting their houses filled with the choicest selections of pure bred seed corn, which is being strung on hangers in their three large houses and certainly makes a beautiful sight.

The Sutton Company ship seed corn all over the world, and are well known in every state in the union.

BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES

Sunday services will be held as usual.

Sunday School at 9:30. Come to service for training in Christian

10:45. Ser

there.
Mr. Ainsw
association.

FORTIETH

On Sunday beautiful co
west of here, M
celebrated the
niversary.

A bountiful noon, the huge bask children.

Those were M
Mrs. J. A
dred; M
Chicago
Easton;
Mr. and
Mrs. C
Cather
daugh
son, J
cago v

Mason City Banner Times
Issue October 23, 1924

**They Were Working That You
Might Have Better Seed Corn**

Week Ending			
October 4	-	-	33 Men
October 11	-	-	48 Men
October 18	-	-	67 Men
October 25	-	-	68 Men
November 1	-	-	76 Men

These men were employed in gathering our 29,971 bushels of sack picked seed corn. A larger supply than any firm, any where, has every sack picked in one year. Only well matured ears were selected. Order now and be sure of your stand.